

of their food plant, occasionally biting on down from the top until the pedicel is partly consumed. Sometimes they start in on a seed-pod near the middle and eat it nearly through and then finish one side on down to the stalk. Only once did I find one cutting a leaf. At rest they often assume a sphinx-like attitude. In confinement, when one caterpillar has suspended itself and pupated, another will frequently select the same spot and spin its "button" over that of the first, attaching its "chest loop" to the back of the first pupa. I have observed this also with larvæ of *Papilio cresphontes* in confinement. The prolonged pointed beak of the pupa of *genutia* extends so far beyond the "chest loop" that the chrysalis has an uneasy appearance, as though about to fall out. The peculiar, jointless, double-pointed, yellowish brown pupa has been well described by Mr. Edwards, and after him by Mr. Scudder. In the works of both of these gentlemen the full stages of the larvæ are also given at length.

In May, 1898, I had nine larvæ of *genutia* in one breeding cage: all pupated and have remained apparently lifeless ever since. On March 28, 1900, I found a freshly emerged male hanging in the cage near an empty pupa skin, and two others have since emerged, and at the present writing others show signs of activity. This is quite a long period for so many pupæ to remain over. I have often had one or two out of a brood of *asterias* or *turnus* or *ajax* to remain over two seasons, but never quite so wholesale a delay.

Coleoptera of Central Illinois—No. III.

By A. B. WOLCOTT, Bloomington, Ill.

Since the two lists previously published in the ENT. NEWS, vol. vi, p. 309, vol. vii, p. 234, many species have been added, but it has been deemed advisable to await the result of thorough collecting before publishing another specific list.

Some notes pertaining to the more unusual species may not be amiss in the meantime, and with this fact in view the following are submitted:

Calosoma sayi appears to be a very voracious insect, having frequently taken this at the electric light and in every case found it attacking some soft-bodied caterpillar or cutworm. It is not nearly so common here as *C. scrutator*.

Pterostichus tartaricus, a male specimen found here, exceeds 25mm. in length; have found but two, also at lights.

Nothopus zabroides, found but once, exact locality not noted, being a male and dated July 30. Mr. Wickham states that he found several at Independence, Ia., on a sandy stretch overgrown with sand burrs, chiefly in wagon ruts, about the last of August. He found this species at Albuquerque, N. M., also at Colorado Springs, Col., always on sandy stretches.

Brachyacantha 4-punctata has occurred but once, beaten from leaves of soft maple. G. R. Crotch, in his revision, gives Illinois, Massachusetts and Georgia as localities.

Triphyllus humeralis, taken abundantly in fungus on an old log, the specimens differing from the usual form in the almost complete absence of the reddish humeral spots.

Dermestes pulcher was found March 1st under loose bark on dead oak. The beetle had formed a cell of loose particles particles of decayed wood, which were cemented together, and I believe the cell was formed for the purpose of hibernation, the specimen being perfectly mature, and no larval or pupal remains being present. The cell was about 10 mm. in diameter inside, and the walls 3 or 4 mm. in thickness, the trunk forming the bottom and the bark the top, the thickness of cell being but little more than the height of the beetle. I kept the specimen alive several days, offering it dead coccinellids, which were, however, not eaten.

Zenoa picca. Have taken six or seven specimens at various times, usually in July, always under bark of old decayed logs such as one would invariably pass as a fit abode only for *Passalus cornutus*.

Silis percomis occurred quite abundantly in the open fields along a railroad track on bright, calm days.

Tryptherus latipennis was found in numbers beating trees and shrubbery along the Kickapoo River.

Cymatodera bicolor and *C. undulata* are both attracted to light, the former more commonly than the latter.

Priocera castanca, a beautiful and unique species which seems to be quite a rarity. All specimens were taken at Heyworth under bark on just such logs as cited for *Zenoa picca*. The *Priocera* are sluggish and easy to capture; found July 12th and 15th.

Clerus quadriguttatus, two specimens of limbs of fallen walnut, the trunk being badly infested with *Molarchus bimaculatus* and *Cryptorhynchus parochus*, upon the larvæ of which the *Clerus* may possibly feed.

Hydnocera longicollis was taken at light. This species has been bred by C. F. Baker from galls of the hymenopterous *Enura silicis-nodus* walsh, at Fort Collins, Col.

Cupes concolor was taken but once at lamplight indoors.

Aphodius concavus, a single specimen flying in open field in August. Mr. Wickham states that he finds two or three every year at Iowa City, Ia.; it occurs as far south as Albuquerque, N. M., where he found one several years ago. May not this differ in food habits from others of this genus?

Purpuricenus axillaris, one dead example found in hickory stump July 27th, whose legs had been attacked by a fungus growth.

Phyllotreta armoraciæ Koch, a male specimen taken May 5th on blossoms of horseradish growing in the garden. This introduced species has been previously reported from Guttenberg, Ia., Chicago, near the Columbian Exposition, and at Okauchee, Wisconsin.

Myctochares fraterna was quite common at the lights near Heyworth.

Zonitis bilineata, taken but once on mullein. The species was described by Say from the plains of Missouri, and, according to Riley, *zonitis* is known to develop in the cells of *Osmia* and *Anthidium*, and to have a coarctate larvæ like that of *Sitaris*.

Gnathotrichus materiarius is said to infest pine, but have on two occasions taken it on walnut.